

From the Hamilton (Ten.) Gazette.  
CHEROKEE EMIGRATION.

The conference between Gen. Scott and the Cherokee Councils is at length ended. The Chiefs of the Nation have undertaken the transportation of the people to their homes. It is now a national movement on the part of the Indians, and for the first time there is something like unanimity of feeling and concurrence of the whole tribe. They have agreed, on their part, to furnish the subsistence and means of transportation that may be necessary to render the Indians comfortable on their journey to the West, and to commence the removal by the first of September, in detachments of about one thousand each, and, after the departure of the first, to have every consecutive detachment to start in a very few days. It is computed that all the Indians can be removed in twelve detachments, and that the last will leave by the 20th of October. General Scott, on the part of the Government, has agreed to allow sixty-five dollars per head for removal, and to furnish in advance one half the amount. Each detachment will be conducted exclusively by their own people, accompanied by one or two physicians, who will we suppose, receive their appointments from General Scott, with the concurrence of the Chiefs. Until the departure of each detachment, the Indians are to be subsisted by the Government.

Thus is settled, we hope forever, one of the most difficult and complex questions which the Government has had to contend with since the last war. It has not terminated satisfactorily to all, the disaffected must make the most reasonable allowances for the principal actors in this scene. They have had parts to perform of the most delicate and responsible nature. They have had an injured nation's wounds to bind up, and at the same time to avoid compromising the honor or interest of the United States. In the fulfillment of the duties assigned them, they have had to tear asunder the cords of affection which bound a noble people to their natal soil and the burial ground of their fathers, and at the point of the bayonet to force them to another land. These things, no doubt combined to influence Gen. Scott to run the risk of incurring the displeasure of many who have made sacrifices on the promise held out to the public. He was no doubt willing even to abridge his own well deserved popularity if it would dissipate the gloom and sorrow which rested upon the Cherokees. Then let every lip be closed and every pen be dried that would reflect on that brave and venerated officer for the course he has pursued.

#### THE CROPS.

The Baltimore Patriot of August 30, says:—Under this head, which is at all times one of much importance, the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer of Friday last has the following remarks:

The eastern papers, particularly of Maryland, and a portion of Pennsylvania, bring us lamentable accounts, of the effects of the drought upon the corn crops. Some accounts state, that the average crop will not be more than one-fifth of a full crop. This is probably an exaggeration.

The corn crop of Kentucky, we believe will not fall far short, if any, of the usual average. In some parts of the State, the drought has been, and continues to be very severe. This is particularly true of the country between Winchester and Mt. Sterling, where the long continued drought and heat together, have not only parched the cornfields; but the pastures and meadows present a dead and melancholy aspect. Other portions of the country, however, have been favored with abundant rains, and vegetation looks as green and flourishing almost, as when it first burst forth in the spring.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday says:—

The drought still rages in all its desolation. We have accounts from the counties on the south side of the James River—from this City to the Mountains—from Fauquier to Fredericksburg; and with a few exceptions, they present a gloomy prospect of the corn crop.

We have seen a letter from Buckingham, of the 14th inst., which says, that "To keep man and beast alive, we shall have to prepare almost food for mastication, to carry us through the coming winter. Such a drought, I suppose, has never been seen in this country, and its effect has been truly distressing, leaving not more than one-fourth of the usual crop of corn, and the tobacco crop equally unpromising—the grass of the fields parched up, and the stock unusually lean."

The Finecastle (Baltimore) Democrat of the 10th says, "that the crop will be very short, not more than the fourth of a crop can be made in some parts of the country. We have seen some fields that looked exceedingly promising a few weeks since, nearly burnt up—in other parts of the country they have had partial showers, and will probably make a half a crop. The pastures are also burnt up."

LOUISIANA.—The Lafourche Intelligencer says, that the crops are highly promising in that section of the coun-

try. Cane is thriving well, corn will be abundant, and of cotton there are no complaints.

INDIANA.—The Centreville (La.) Chronicle thus speaks of some corn growing in that town:—

"On Monday morning last we measured several stalks of corn, in different lots in this town, and found them from fourteen feet five inches to sixteen feet eight inches high. The tallest stalk we measured was in the lot of Mr. Israel Abrahams, at the West end of Main st., where we counted from five to eleven perfect ears on a stalk. This is the celebrated 'Baden Corn,' sent from Washington City last Spring by our Representative in Congress, the Hon. James Rariden. We have not had time to go out to Mr. Rariden's farm, where there is a ten acre field of corn, to find 'tall stalks,' but are informed that the field looks like a forest, and will average four ears to a stalk. This corn is rather late, being so high that it will require longer to ripen than the common kind."

KENTUCKY.—Tall Corn.—The Louisville Journal says:—A few days ago we saw corn on the place of our friend J. Rowan, Jr., near Bardstown, eighteen feet high.

ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock Gazette of the 1st inst. mentions that two weeks previously, the corn and other crops in that region were as luxuriant as could have been wished, and the farmer was cheered with the prospect of most abundant crops, but that the subsequent drought and hot weather had nearly blighted their hopes. It adds, however, a postscript, stating that a most acceptable and seasonable shower of rain had fallen on the afternoon of the 31st, which seemed to have put a new face upon things, and had afforded new vigor and refreshment to vegetation.

CROPS IN THE EAST.—A gentleman who recently passed through the Western parts of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York, reports that there had been considerable fall of rain, and that the grain crops were good, particularly corn. Potatoes also promised well. A favorable crop is also calculated upon in Maine.

#### A SHEDDEN DEATH AND SINGULAR FAMILY.

A Mr. JEREMIAH BACON died suddenly near Bridgeton, New Jersey, a few days since, under somewhat singular circumstances. He fell dead, while in the act of pumping some water, and with one of his hands still resting on the pump handle. The Bridgeton Chronicle gives the following particulars in relation to this individual, and of the extraordinary family of which he was a member.

The subject of this notice was, we believe one of the oldest native inhabitants in Hopewell township, and with another brother and two sisters had resided on the estate left them by their father, ever since his death, which occurred many years ago, very much in the same way as the sons, he being found dead in the field! The family, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, had always been singular. Their affairs were conducted by the deceased sister who died last spring. And although they lived like savages, the love of money was strong within them, the only pleasure they seemed to enjoy was hoarding up their earnings. The brother and sister now living are incapable of protecting themselves—for 20 years he has been suffered to rove in the woods in a state of perfect nudity, and when the cravings of appetite impelled him to return to the house to satisfy his hunger, and in the morning flee again to his hiding places, being seldom, if ever seen by the nearest neighbors. The overseers of the township finding it necessary since the death of Jeremiah, to take charge of them and their effects, he was pursued and taken. He was thinly covered with hair, somewhat resembling the coat of a very old Opposum, and stoutly resisted every effort to clothe him, and for several days refused to eat any thing.

On examining their miserable abode, which was scarcely fit for decent swine to live in, there was found in an old chest, almost without lid or lock, twelve hundred dollars in specie, two hundred in good Bank paper, besides a quantity of Bank notes converted into mice nests, which were so effectually destroyed as not to estimate their denominations or value, and several small sums of money have since been found on the premises, and doubtless more remains hidden that will never be discovered. Since the suspension of specie payments they have sold nothing, having an utter abhorrence of shin-plasters. The cattle and hogs on the farm have been two or three times fattened—in the cellar was found several hogheads of wheat nearly destroyed by the rats, which were numerous and so venomous as almost to dispute the possession with the owners! Their property will probably amount to six or seven thousand dollars, and the only grief manifested by the survivors was, that their money was to be taken from them.

Such is an imperfect sketch of this wonderful family, which, although living within two miles of the village of Bridgeton, seems to be as unknown as

if their residence had been in Iowa! A parallel circumstance in all its parts, we think, cannot be found in the United States.

SCARCITY OF WIVES IN TEXAS.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Texas under date of 25th July, says:—

Our Congress has passed a law, granting a bonus of two thirds of a league, or 2,962 acres of good land, to every woman who will marry, during the present year, any citizen of this republic who was such at the time of our declaration of independence. The consequence you may easily imagine. Every single lady, young or old, good looking or ugly, has been sought out and led to the altar, and yet nineteen out of twenty of our bachelors are not only unmarried but unengaged, although their dispositions are the best that can be imagined, and their efforts corresponding.

A few weeks since a family arrived from Ohio, bringing with them a young woman as a servant.—Our young men took it very much in dudgeon that so precious a commodity should remain in a situation so unbecoming and unprofitable, and accordingly held a meeting, at which a considerable sum of money was raised by subscription, with which the young damsel was placed as a boarder in a respectable family.—Then they clubbed together and bought a young man's head right of 1481 acres, which they presented to her as a dowry; and this evening she was married to a respectable planter, who receives with her the 2962 acres in addition, from the government.

MODE OF SETTLING ON THE PRARIES.—The first improvements are usually made on that part of the prairie that adjoins the timber; and thus we may see at the commencement, a range of farms circumscribing the entire prairie as with a belt. The burning of the prairies is then stopped the whole distance of the circuit, in the neighborhood of these farms to prevent injury to the fences and other improvements. This is done by ploughing two or three furrows all around the settlement. In a short time the timber springs up spontaneously on all the parts not burnt, and the groves and forests commence a gradual encroachment on the adjacent prairies. In breaking up prairie land, etc., for cultivation, they usually plough with three or four yoke of oxen the sheer plough turning up about 18 or 24 inches of turf as a furrow in breadth, and from 3 to 4 inches deep, the sod turning entirely over, so as to lay the grass down and fit the furrow, smoothly enough to harrow and sow wheat. It is usual to break it up in May, and drop corn along the edge of every fourth row. This is called sod corn. No working or ploughing is necessary the first season.—The sod is left lying for the grass to decay; and after the next winter's frost, it crumbles light and friable. The sod corn does not make more than half a crop, and is cut up, stalk and altogether and stacked up for fodder for the stock. The next year the crop of corn is most abundant, averaging from 50 to 100 bushels per acre.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

##### LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Mediator, Capt. Champlin, at New York, brings London papers to July 22d, and Portsmouth to the 23d. The dates from Liverpool are no later than before received.

Among the passengers in the Mediator is the Hon. Richard Rush, who brings with him the avails of the Smithsonian bequest, in gold, amounting to half a million of dollars.

Letters from Lieut. Lynch, of the Euphrates steamer, announce that he had ascended the river of the same name from Bussorah to Hit, a distance of about five hundred miles in one hundred and twenty hours—that he had found no particular difficulty in passing the Lumlum marshes, nor encountered the slightest opposition from the Arabs.

Lieut. Lynch added, that he intended to continue his ascent the next day, (May 31,) and had little doubt of proceeding as high up the river as Beles, the nearest point to the great commercial mart of Aleppo, by which exploit the original intention and object of the Euphrates expedition, so far as the question of the navigation of that great river is concerned, would be completely accomplished.

The Continental news by this arrival does not appear very interesting. The King of Sweden has been thrown from his horse, when returning from a review, and was much hurt, though now convalescent.

The Russian Consul at Alexandria has been notified by his Government to signify to Mahomet Ali that the Emperor Nicholas highly disapproves of the tone and attitude he has assumed towards the Porte, and to induce him to renounce his views and pretensions.

The French squadron under Admiral Gallois, was at Smyrna; 29th of June. The Christian population of Smyrna continued free from the plague, its attacks being confined to the Jewish inhabitants.

A Paris paper mentions that an insurrection had broken out in Malaga, in which Paleria, the Captain General, had been massacred, the statement, however, is generally believed to be without foundation.

In the House of Commons Lord Ashley, on the 20th of July, brought forward a motion that an address be presented to the Queen expressing the regret of the House, that the law for regulating the labor of children in factories, had been found imperfect and ineffectual. The motion was lost by a majority of fifteen votes against it.

The select committee of the House of Commons on the Post Office, have come to the resolution to make two pence the uniform rate of Postage all over the country, for letters not weighing over half an ounce.

Thunderstorms have been general and destructive in France. At Compiègne, at Paris, at Rozieres, and at Amiens, considerable damage had been done by the lightning. In Paris and its vicinity the weather continues beautiful, and the temperature delightful, ranging from 60 to 70 degrees of Fahrenheit.

An interesting spectacle lately took place at Paris. One morning a cortege of ninety carriages was seen upon the Rue Saint Jacques. It was ascertained they were the five hundred pupils, proprietors, &c., of the ancient college of Louis Le Grand, who were going to visit Versailles, whither they soon arrived, and were met by the King, unattended, in the Salon des Batailles: took a peep in the orangerie, and thence accompanied the King to the Theatre of the palace, where, after taking their places in the boxes, his Majesty made them an affectionate speech, apologizing to them for having no play to offer them.

The departure of a member of Parliament is noticed, for a summer excursion in Canada.

Having, a few days since, occasion to walk, on business, from one end of our city to the other, that is, from Lambdin's paper mill to Agnew & Co.'s foundry, a distance of two miles, we were much pleased and surprised at witnessing the works of improvement now going on in our streets. In every quarter there is grading and macadamizing. A hollow being filled here, a hill cut down there—a sewer being constructed in that place, and a bridge in this, &c.—Wheeling Gaz.

What an idea do the above few lines give of the growth of our great transmontane country. Here is a city risen up (one of a hundred) on the bank of the Ohio, two miles long, which probably many passably intelligent men on the seaboard supposed (from its name perhaps), to be little more than a wagon stand. We remember, some eight or ten years ago, buying a set of beautiful cut-glass, manufactured at Wheeling, (which we bought, we believe, chiefly because it was produced there,) which many persons wondered at as much as the French custom-house officer did when the American ship captain informed him that his port of clearance was Pittsburg, and pointed it out on the map two thousand miles from the sea.—Nat. Int.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—The Bridgeport (N. J.) Journal gives an account of a singular effect of lightning which struck a house in that town on last Saturday. There appeared to be two co-instantaneous discharges at the time, but whether both struck the building is somewhat doubtful. Two poplar trees standing a few feet from the ground to the house, were rasped and furrowed from the ground to the branches—and from the trees it apparently entered the side of the house in a horizontal or upward direction—breaking all the windows—tearing off the siding and plaster. It then entered the joint of the first story, and rent it to pieces from end to end, tearing up the floor and plastering, passed out the other side of the building and scattered the boards in all direction. A large looking glass which hung on the side of the fluid entered was thrown down and shattered to pieces, and the hook on which it hung drawn out and partly melted, and around the heads of nails to the size of a dollar the boards were blackened and completely charred.—One branch descended to the cellar as is manifested from the stones which are torn from the wall, &c.

A number of persons were in the building at the time but none were injured, and but slightly affected. Mrs. Pierson who occupied the house was in her bed a few feet from where the destructive element entered, and every pane of glass in the window within a foot of her head was blown to atoms, yet she escaped, experiencing only a slight sensation of numbness in her limbs.

CONVENTION QUESTION IN KENTUCKY.—The effort of the abolitionists, in and out of Kentucky, to procure a convention in that State to amend its constitution has signally failed—the votes being about five to one against it. As in every other place, the abolitionists of Kentucky have weakened their own cause by their intemperate proceedings. Their cause is decidedly weaker in Kentucky now than it has been for many a day.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

SOMETIMES BY FIRE.—The Post Office building at Troy, Miami county, Ohio, was discovered to be on fire, about 11 o'clock, on the night of the 16th inst. The alarm being seasonably given, and the night calm, the flames were extinguished before making much progress. The books, letters, and papers were principally saved. The building was small, standing apart from any other; and, on examination, the Post Master stated that it had been broken open and robbed of about \$825 of Post Office funds, all of which was in specie except \$195. The attempt to destroy the building would thus seem to have been made, with a view to concealing the previous robbery.—But by whom was this robbery committed? No conjecture was yet hazarded on this point. It is thus that those multitudinous Sub-Treasuries are exposed to danger, sometimes by fire, and sometimes by robbery from within or without. Assuming that there were twelve thousand Sub-Treasuries in full operation according to the Van Buren system, how many accidents might happen to the public money, among all this number, in the course of a year?—Balt. Pat.

It is impossible to make heroes out of men who adopt the maxims of cobblers and tinkers.—Globe.

Such are the terms of abuse and reproach applied to the U. S. Navy, by the Washington Globe! Mr. Van Buren, it would seem, turns up his Presidential nose at "Cobblers" and "Tinkers." Mechanics must not stand between the wind and his nobility! Are we to have a new era? Are our "Heroes" now to be taken exclusively from Drawing-Rooms? Are "Cobblers" and "Tinkers" to be proscribed! This may be very well in fair weather but in the days that tried "men's souls" the Republic got good service out of such "Cobblers" as ROGER SHERRMAN, and such "Tinkers" as GEN. GREENE.—Albany Journal.

BROW BEATING.—A boarder on paying his bill at the Astor, received in charge a bill of the U. S. Bank. Give me a good note—none of these bankrupt rags—have nothing to do with such a fellow as Nick Biddle—cant pay any of his notes in specie—give me a good bill, I say. A crowd collected at the bar to hear the speech. Gentle men, said a bystander, "I'll bet a trifle that pompous empty fellow is a Government officer." The traveller took up his valise and stalked out. He was one of Amos Kendall's Postmasters in this State.—N. Y. Star.

MR. GRUNDY.—This veteran politician, who has so long misrepresented the people of Tennessee in the United States Senate, has at length—being otherwise provided for—resigned his office as Senator. The resignation was sent in on the 20th ult., and on the same day, the ex-Senator started for Washington, to enter upon the duties of his new office. He resigns the office conferred by the people, and accepts that conferred by the National Executive.—Balt. Pat.

The New Orleans Bulletin states that the cotton crops in Mississippi are said to be in a most promising condition, notwithstanding the late long drought. The continuance of dry weather gave the planters an opportunity to clear away the grass, and the recent rains found the fields thoroughly clean, with nothing to impede the rapid growth of the cotton. The condition of the corn crop is not favorable. This is not so hardy a plant as cotton, and is sure to suffer more for the want of rain.

#### FATAL AFFRAY.

The Staunton Spectator of August 30th, says:—It is our melancholy duty to record another most horrible murder—perpetrated in this case on one of our own citizens. Mr. Frederick M. Pitman, of this town, was shot through the body while sitting at the dinner-table, at the house of Mr. Surber, near the White Sulphur Springs, on Monday the 20th inst., by a man named Richard C. Gwatkin. Mr. Pitman, we understand, lingered until the following day, when he died. Gwatkin was immediately taken into custody, and committed to the Greenbrier Jail. From all we can learn of the circumstances, the murder seems to have been entirely unprovoked and causeless. It appears that Gwatkin had taken offence at something which Mr. Pitman had said to him, and most inopportunistly sought an explanation at the dinner-table. As to what Mr. Pitman's answer was, there may be some room for doubt. It was understood by a gentleman present to be pacific, but it must certainly have been taken otherwise by Gwatkin, for he discharged his pistol instantly. We learn, however, that Mr. Pitman stated on his death bed, that he had designed no insult to Gwatkin, and that he was not aware of his being offended until he made the demand for satisfaction at the table.

The three Negroes committed to the Jail of Bath county, for the murder of Mr. Mayse's children, have been found guilty and sentenced to be executed. The girl, we understand, has been recommended by the Court to Executive clemency.—Staunton Spectator.

From the Winchester Republican.  
RAILROAD MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, held at the Court-house on Wednesday last, to decide upon the transfer of a part of our road to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, was well attended, and its proceedings marked with more than ordinary interest. On the one hand, a strong and very general repugnance to the measure seemed to have taken possession of the public mind, which, on the other hand, many of the leading Stockholders, and among them gentlemen who have always been the first to protect and the strongest to promote every scheme of improvement which could benefit our town and neighborhood, were ready to advocate and vote without hesitation for the proposed sale. It seemed to be agreed on all hands that nothing ought to be done which was at all likely to cripple or embarrass the trade of our road, and that no portion of it ought to be ceded to another Company unless some sufficient guaranty could be obtained for the conveyance of our passengers and produce over that section as promptly and as freely as over the remainder of the road.—Those who were willing to sell on the terms proposed by the Baltimore Company, considered that such guaranty existed in the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, (derived from our Legislature,) and in the still stricter provisions of an act passed at the last session of the same body—provisions to which the Baltimore Company must make themselves fully amenable by the adoption of the Virginia route. Others were disposed to insist on further conditions and restrictions, to be distinctly set forth in the contract of sale. To these the friends of the measure had no other objection than that they were superfluous, and might embarrass an arrangement which, in their opinion, must prove highly advantageous to both companies, and in no wise injurious to the trade or interest of this road or this section of country, but, on the contrary, promotive of both. Some, not seeing their way clearly, determined to vote against the transfer out and out, and upon any terms. A large majority, however, finally decided in favor of a sale upon the conditions above adverted to, the object of which is to secure to the freight of our road the same constant and easy access to the Canal and to Harper's Ferry which it now possesses. If the contract shall be closed, it is confidently believed by those who seem capable of judging, that the transfer will not in the least affect the intercourse between Winchester and the Ferry, or between any of the intermediate points, but that every thing will go on as usual, with this single difference, that the passengers will change cars at Hall-town, and the burthen trains be drawn from that point by a different Locomotive. There is still to be, as heretofore, one unbroken and continuous line of rail track from Winchester to Baltimore, and it would seem to be a very immaterial circumstance whether the Baltimore Company shall own 84 miles of that track as they now do, or 90 miles as they will when this transfer is made, especially as our connexion with the river and canal is to be left undisturbed.

WESTERN LUNATIC HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the Court of Directors on Saturday the 30th ult., two more patients were discharged cured. Of the sixteen recent cases mentioned in the late report of the Physician, all except one, who died, we are happy to state are now restored. Could any thing more strongly illustrate the impolicy, nay, the cruelty, of continuing the present system, by which, for the want of a proper enlargement of our Hospitals, numbers of these unfortunate beings are locked up in the common jails of the country, until their cases become utterly hopeless? We could but wish that this fact were placed under the eye of every citizen of the Commonwealth. Nothing more would be necessary, we are sure, to induce a proper action on the subject.—Staunton Spectator.

The fate of fourteen of the persons recently sentenced to death in Upper Canada, has just been determined.—Three of them, Chandler, Waite, and McLeod, are to be executed on the 25th, agreeably to their sentence. Eight others, including Miller and the other Americans, are to be transported to some one of the British Colonies for life. Three others, to the penitentiary for three years. The case of the remaining convict, Wagoner, has not been decided—great efforts having been made by his friends to procure his banishment to the United States.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Daily Georgian of August 23d says:—From a passenger on board the steamer Poinsett, Capt. Peck, arrived at this port from Jacksonville, on Tuesday afternoon, we learn that an express arrived half an hour previous to his leaving, bringing the intelligence that a train of four wagons, loaded with provisions, had been attacked by a party of Indians, between Camp Pinckney and the Okfeenoke swamp, the wagons burnt, mules shot, and two men killed.